“COMMUTERS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF VAISHALI DISTRICT IN BIHAR.”

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INTRODUCTION:

The term "Commute" refers to ease with which are able to move from home to work and back again around within an economy or between different sectors and geographical regions and the person involve this type of economic activity is called commuters. In short we can take those people as commuters who mobilized or migrate for very short time and very short distance for doing economic work. It is an important one of the major factor of production as well as growth of economy. The local commuting held due to different skill and qualification. It is considered to be vital role for changing the economic and social conditions. The commuters are increasing due to population concentration and economic activity in concern area. As per 2011 census Bihar is third most populated state of India and most densely populated state with 1102 person/sq. km. In comparison with national level, the national average population density is only 382 person/ sq. km so it is a major reason for commuting.

The Commuters can be categorized in three major groups as labour (organized & unorganized sector), self employed and worker (skilled & learner) on the basis of economic and occupational reason. All types of commuters doing the economic status efficient in both rural and urban sector of economy. The Commuters picks the economy as construction, agro-economy sector, retailer education, mining, food processing, transport and many more. The expectation is that higher rate of commuters would increase the general level of employment; moreover increased total commute is seen as tool for reaching the market place and doing continuously structural change.

Due to effect of Digitalization, they are aware and oriented about their economic activities and this whole process positively affect the standard of living, due to urban's service given by urban peoples, as well as the consumption pattern of commuters and their consumption is change to luxury goods from survival goods. In other hand in urban area cost minimization due to less maintenance of labour cost and less rent in of urban which is living in rural area and its effect the export of goods and services has been increased.

In context of Vaishali district of Bihar, as per DIPS (District industrial potential survey) of India, is second fastest growing after Patna in Bihar. Because of least distance from Patna to Hajipur

which is economic and infrastructural Setup of Vaishali district. The regional commuter in Vaishali is fastest economy because of densely population structure. Communication with transport and railways with Hajipur and Patna from different region of this district. As local level market like Mahnar, Mahua, Lalganj and Jandaha, the commuters doing largest part of male. As per local level survey it became 76% of total commuters and left 24% is female. Due to commuters of regional commuter's flow of money from urban areas to rural areas and flow of commuters from rural areas to urban areas make a chain complementary. Due to this the consumption pattern commuters move from necessities to survival goods and survival goods to luxury goods. With that effect, the standard of living in change with positive sign of rural commuters and other hand urban economy produced various product and export like agro product with fruits and vegetables.

A BRIEF PROFILE OF VAISHALI DISTRICT:

Vaishali find its origin way back in history from the Mahabharata period. Based on the information found, Vaishali was established as a republic by the 6th century BC, prior to the birth of Gautama Buddha in 563. It is held that the district derives its name from King Vishal. However, history records that around the time Pataliputra was the centre of political, cultural and economic activities in the Gangetic plains, Vaishali came into existence as centre of the Ganga, it was the seat of the Republic of Vajji. Vaishali is credited with being the World's First Republic to have a duly elected assembly of representatives and efficient administration. The District is spread over 2036 sq km area and has a population of and is located at 25°41′N 85°13′E/ 25.68°N 85.22°E. The district is and is surrounded by Muzaffarpur (North), Patna (South), Samastipur (East) and Saran (West).). The district has 3 subdivisions, 16 blocks, 290 Gram Panchyat & 1572 villages. The district comprises of three administrative Sub-divisions namely Hajipur, Mahnar and Mahua. Out of the 1572 villages 155 are inhabited. According to the 2011 census Vaishali district has a population of 3,495,021. ts population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 28.58%. Vaishali has a sex ratio of 892 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 66.60%.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The review of literature is most important part of research process. It gives us idea and help to understand the existing knowledge of concern problem area. Its not only provides the requisite background for research project but also make the researcher aware of the status of the issue. Hence it helps to identify the gaps that exist in the area of the research.

The review of literature of this topic undertaken review for defined and discuss. Historically, commuters represent a form of production efficiency and goods and service export and allocate efficiency through correlation of capital (Smith-1776). The Unlimited Supply of labour makes urbanization and enhances the efficient productivity (Lewis-1954).

Gastov Rains (1964), labour is the surplus resource in developing countries, especially at an early stage of their development. Yet, even as the given technology labour market have not cleared neo-classical economists have rejected the notation of the institutional or bargaining wage not based on competitive tools of employment marginal productivity.

M.P. Todaro (1976) presented the paper with John. R. Harris "Internal Migration in developing countries: A Review of Theory, Evidence, Methodology and Research Priorities (International Labour Office, 1976). They find migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic consideration of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial but also psychological.

Gelan Ayele (2002), Commuting, Migration and Rural Development. This paper develops a theoretical framework to simulate expansion of non-farm businesses and population in rural areas. It follows the new economic geography modeling approach with a focus on the role of urban land rents in limiting the sustainability of agglomeration in the urban region

Rochard J. Chorley, Peter Haggett (1967), Socio-economic model in Geography, it deals with socio-economic building in geography. They focus on demographic and sociological models as well as looking at special aspects of models in human geography in reference to economic development urban geography and settlement location, industrial location and activity.

R. Knowels and J. Wareing their paper Economic and social Geography (1981), they had deals with the study of economic and social geography such as population geography including

approach transportation agriculture, mineral resource and environmental perception and behavior.

Stambol (2003) in his paper, Urban and regional labour performance in Norway, the findings outcomes is both total gross commuters and inter- sector, commuters reflects the business cycle with highest in year with strong employment growth. He testing the relationship between total commuters performance and production conditions used for classification of regions, gave positive and certain significant estimates for the level of labour force participations rates for percentages of employed in sectors refreshing the new economy.

Bhusan(2014), in his paper, Migration of commuters in north Bihar, 'Socio-economic factors and impact', outcomes are, migration from rural to urban areas has increased in recent years, especially from north Bihar. This indicates the most of the developed regions of India have been utilizing commute force of backward areas. An effort has been made to examine the commuter's migration with details of socio-economic factors and its impact is positive correlation. It has been reported in his paper that received remittance have increased the consumption of higher value food, that of responds non-migrants house hold found to improve.

DIPS(2010), it gave us the statistical information about various distinct of Bihar's, labour and industry conditions. We also take information about the Vaishali is second fastest growing economy after Patna since 2005. It also gives us the natural and industrial resource of Bihar as well as Vaishali to engage commuters.

Bihar economic survey (2019), it gives us information about labour policy and achievements. What about its consequences and result. The policy about the labour and labour related activity, how much given to the beneficiaries. We also take information about Bihar's primary sector to secondly and service sector commuters and its effect on their consuming pattern of goods and services.

HYPOTHESIS:

The hypothesis is also a strong part of study and we stand with hypothesis and the hypothesis of this study is follows:

H_0: Commuters contribute in Economic Development.

H_1: They cannot generate and facilitate employment, skill and their result in economic development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

As per knowledge from literature review, it is necessary to assess the impact of commuters in economic development. For this present study will undertake detailed**,** empirical investigation with a view to analyze the following objectives:

- To examine the linkage between Commuters and Economic Development.
- To analyze the nature, causes, trend and pattern of Commuters in the economy of study area.
- To compare the conditions of Commuters and Non-Commuters in study area.
- Examine the cost benefits analysis in different types of production from Commuters in study area.
- To evaluate the benefits from Commuting in economy of study area.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY:

The large number of Commuters is present in region wise in our economy. If we analyze the micro and macro economic factors with socio-economic indicators in economy, the things became more accurate positive change, especially in terms of social and economic level. The fulfilness of facility of commuters in health, education, sanitation in our country as well as in Bihar is very unsatisfactory. Due to urbanization the scope of unemployment and quantitative boost up to the economy from commuters is positive hopeful. We want know about the commuters, how much they take benefit and why their life-style is change. Here the role of government should tend towards the welfare of the poor commuters, especially in ethnic minorities and scheduled castes. We know Bihar is most backward state in India and almost all

social- economic indicators shows the condition of commuters is not good, so the study focus on this side. The Study has great significance in respect of social sector level in the state and particularly in Vaishali District and it has policy implications for planner in the country as well as state. The commuters can change various aspects to the society for future generation with day by day.

METHEDLODGY:

The study based on "Socio-Geo-Economic Model" (SGEM). The SGEM explain Geo-Economic distribution in terms of elastic between "centripetal" and "centrifugal" forces. Centripetal forces include both pure external economies and market size effects (forward and backward linkages). Centrifugal forces include economic opportunity of in economic and market.

Study based on the primary and secondary data. The primary data are collect from random stratified and various non-probability sampling method. We will proposed to enhance the more comprehensive data gatherings from the official sources like government reports, economic survey, NSO, NITI AYOG report, local administration, NGO etc. and non official sources like diary, books, newspaper at local level, local administration like Panchayat and Wards in urban areas.

In study research method we used analytical and empirical with the help of qualitative enquiry some time we will operate my study with Survey research method for creates authentic description. The objectives are also help to chosen the tools about research, the statistical tools like Central Tendency, Dispersion, Skewness, Correlation, Regression, Related curve and some are econometrical tools as per need in study. The variables like income, employment, education, health, resource of production are used as direct variable and some variable will be used as proxy and dummy variable we will be used. Further, I will operate my research with SPSS Software, STATA software as per need.

PLAN OF STUDY:

The study will associated with commuters' activity in Vaishali district. Where, the poor people (BPL family) are in majority rural areas. The data for the present study will be approx 250 sample collected from the all blocks. These samples will be selected on the basis of their location

and the concentration of commuted people. As far as location is concerned, sample will be selected on the basis of their distance from the local markets and economic centre or block headquarters. They will be categorized as one village adjoining the nearest and also one village will select farest from block headquarters or main economic centre of that block. I will collect some data from local firm or economic activity centre regarding with cost minimization of product. The data at city and village level will be collected from secondary sources (census, latest) and the information regarding the standard of life, poverty alleviation through commuters, at household level will be gathered through primary survey.

CHAPTERISATION:

The proposed study will be categorized into the following tentative chapters.

1. Introduction.

2. Literature Review.

3. Methodology and Data analysis.

4. Commuters in Vaishali District a profile.

5. Comparative Evaluation of Commuters and Non-Commuters in Vaishali.

6. Commuters and Economic Development.

7. Summary and Suggestions.

APPENDICES:

I. Bibliography
II. List of Questionnaires.

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